## WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1869.

Business Notice.

Washistron, March 23, 1998—0.
The foregoing notice is not intended to include any arouts or course that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city hase only who have performed such service in other parts of Ap 23—

THE STRENGTH AND POWER OF THE UNITED STATES

Within the past few months it has become fashionable for the London and Paris press to ridicule the pretensions of the United States as the governing power on this continent, and to animadvert upon the utter helplessness of our military establishment, It is within our own knowledge that the journals referred to have exhibited an unaccountable ignorance of the real questions involved in Central American Mexican, and Cuban matters, as they have entirely misstated the position and purposes of this government in reference thereto.

There is a large class of writers in England and Paris who estimate the strength and power of a goverument solely by the extent and efficiency of its army and navy. During the recent Crimean war Great Britain was constantly disparaged in view of the greater numbers of the French troops, and, apparently, the more ready action of the Emperor's government in conducting the operations against Se bastopol. For a grand movement of the kind, it is undoubtedly true that a government is efficient and imposing precisely as it is conducted by oneness of council. But the strength of a State is hardly to be measured by any such standard. Under a despotic system its resources are more readily developed. There is power in the Executive to exact obedience to his will, to enforce military schemes best adapted to the ends to be accomplished. It is, however, a species of spring-board, enabling the party to compass a more lofty bound; but it does not indicate greater energy, strength, and efficiency. It is yet to be demonstrated to the European nations including England, that the most powerful element of government is to be found in the distribution of Great Britain the number of proprietors does not itself and its friends saved from political perdition. exceed thirty thousand; in the United States there are nearly three millions. This great fact con stitutes the basis of our State and federal system. It is a government in itself more permanent and effective for the preservation of order, the punishment of crime, and the enforcement of justice, than our political institutions. It lays at their foundation and is the source of their authority Some of the early founders of the republic who distrusted the system adopted, openly advocated the creation of a money power with a view of insuring the allegiance of the money and property classes. They saw the force of estates in England, and that they had ruled that country, and distrusting the wisdom and integrity of the popular mind, proposed at once to recognise the former as a distinctive power in the government. They were right in their estimate of the influence of money in political affairs, but were clearly wrong in seeking to make it an element in the political system. What was required to render that system powerful and perpetual was the adoption of principles adapted to ends of justice and equality.

The distribution of estates in this country is the government which excludes the possibility of anarchy, and, we had almost said, the possibility wholly secondary to our industrial system. Our three millions of proprietors are three million guara representatative status, and he is approved ac- ment, and especially how difficult it is for a hundred encies by the same token.

There is more positive strength, endurance, and offective power in the body of independent American proprietors than in the combined governments of the continent of Europe. It may require more time to organize them-to withdraw them from active pursuits and bring them into the field-but once there and the armies of the world could not prevail against them. This is no mere idle boasting-it is the truth drawn from a simple view of the actual condition of thirty millions of people engaged in active labor, educating their children in useful knowledge, and, above all, in the dignities and responsibilities of free government. Armies, like medicines administered to the system, are applied only as remedies to diseased conditions. The analogy holds good to pairing the constitution of the patient, and perhaps aggravating the disease they would remove. The history of the human family does not prove that the maintenance of large armies has ever advanced the permanent welfare of the people. There is more virtue and strength in one producer, more of the ele ments of power and rule, than in fifty soldiers. All the great governments are loaded with debts, insomuch as to necessitate the employment of vast ar mies to keep them in existence. The European press indulge in free denunciation of the indifference of American States and corporations to discharge their obligations. There may be justice in the criticism. Where there is failure it arises from inability, at the moment, to pay. But our industry and energies are not crippled by vast standing armies We have three millions of proprietors at work. We are conducting a great system of labor on an eco nomical plan, with limited taxes, without seldiers, in peace; and if we are poor to-day we shall be rich to-morrow. Our very failures indicate our strength. health, and prosperity. They are the excesses of youth, and not the stumbling and decrepitude of age. They import indiscretion not inability.

There is no great power on the globe that do turers for arranging the details of a tariff, and experienced assayists for regulating coins. So the Postmaster deneral may consult, with profit to the government, experienced and practical men in arranging the post-routes for and protect the citizens of their power. We have few, if any, opportunities of exhibiting our real weight as a nation. We have no armies and navies to express our strength and indicate our readiness for action. Our not estimate the strength and vigor of the American

enrolled militia, numbering a million and a half of men and more than two thousand regiments armed for service, are distributed over thirtytwo States, and are engaged in the various occupations of life. Precisely what makes them powerful conceals their strength from themselves. These men are accustomed to the use of arms, as all our people are ; and their effectiveness as a military force is to be determined by their readiness to serve in the field, and the facilities existing for their concentration. The governments of Europe understand this, and thus estimate us as a military power.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Times will hardly be able by assailing the President to ignore the action of the democratic party. The Times will remember that the President's recommendation to Congress in reference to Kansas affairs was sustained by the votes of the democratic party. It is, then, in view of these facts, a very yeak device of a very weak and mischievous journal to attempt to convey the impression that the President's conduct was condemned by the party. If Mr. Buchanan assumed the dictatorship of political affairs, those who supported him were slaves to his will If he made himself a tyrant the democratic party, in endorsing his course, proved themselves nworthy of confidence. They are far more degraded than he who commanded them. The Times will find it very difficult, we apprehend, to convict the judge of treason and acquit the jury who decided the case of all participation in the wrong. But there is very little sense in maintaining a controversy with confirmed scold, or in preaching patriotism and fidelity to a deserter. When the garments of spotless purity are once torn, and the charm of virtue broken, the delinquent is sure to set to work to prove the violated law to have been unjust and tyrannical. This principle was well understood in the first days of Christianity, and gave birth to that celebrated declaration that there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine just persons. A rule once broken is no longer a rule to him who violated it. His interest is all on the side of proving it to have been unjust. The Chicago Times is now engaged in the work of degrae g the democratic party by impeaching the wisdom and fairness of its ordinances, which it has broken. By this course alone estates and the independence of landholders. In its recent and present conduct can be justified, and

THE WRECK OF THE SUSAN The return to the United States of the people of the Susan through the aid of British authorities is a singular commentary on a very singular affair from the beginning. It would appear, by looking at the departure of the schooner, that the only object her adventurous crew could have had in view was to bring on a collision with the naval forces of England in the waters of Central America. It is hardly possible that a mere handful of men thought of a se rious invasion of Nicaragua or any other of the Isthmus States. They went off on a spree. They became so excessively independent as to regard all laws restraining individual action as "unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive." They would get out on the highway of nations, and, if they could do no better, nake an Island and a government of their own. Thus it would seem the people of the Susan embarked with these prodigiously independent notions, to be martyrs, if need be, in the propagation of a new idea. They ran the little craft ashore, and, having been thoroughly baptized in the sea, they are supposed, from all accounts, to have been born again, achievement of free institutions. It has created a and with vastly-improved perceptions of the merits of both England and the United States. There is nothing, after all, so cooling as sea-bathing. The of revolution. Our political system is made by it least experience on the great waters is quite enough to make us all love the land with more ardent zeal. Government even is tolerable. Our eyes are closed anters of order and of representative integrity. It to its defects, and opened wider to its merits and may suit the vanity of a public agent to claim for blessings. In this view we regard the adventure of himself a distinctive political character and identity; the Susan as a capital hit. Its people should be embut in reality there is no such thing. His return to ployed to lecture on the naked beauties and comforts the people is secured before he has time to build up of fillibustering; how hard it is to create a governcording to his merits and good faith in executing the or two of the bravest men in the world to rule over trusts confided to his judgment, or rejected for his a million or two; and, above all, about the generosities of naval officers and civil governors to unfortunate, shipwrecked people

## A TELEGRAPH STORY CAUGHT.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. The funds in the United States treasury are now so low that a hundred-dollar treasury-note was refused payment

We clip the above telegraphic despatch from the Chronicle and Sentinel, Georgia. There is not a word of truth in the statement. We make the denial not ecause it is deemed necessary, as surely no sane person could be deceived by such a statement. It s. however, a striking illustration of the utter unreliability of telegraphic despatches. The motive for such misrepresentation we do not profess to understand. It may be political or for speculation. the extent, in many instances, of permanently im- However that may be, the country should be warned agains placing confidence in such communications

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Some of the newspapers have assumed the character of injured innocence, because the Secretary of the Interior has invited to Washington, for consultation, from different sections of the country, persons interested in agriculture. These writers not only question the authority of

the Secretary to invoke such a meeting, but are unable to perceive any benefit to the public in the measure. In regard to the preliminary power of a head of de-partment to invite the attendance at the scat of govern-ment of any citizen for consultation and information as to the business of the department, we have never before heard it doubted. It is an elementary power necessarily inherent with all civilized governments, and is exercised, at the sound discretion of the chief of an executive deartment, the world round. It has certainly been exer-ised, from time to time, by every department of our gov-rmment from the adoption of the constitution. It is a com-non occurrence for the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to send at a distance not only for officers in the service, but for civilians, for the benefit of their advice and expe-rience in matters relating to the department. Thus have ersons skilled in the manufacture of iron for cannon and persons skilled in the manufacture of iron for cannon and engineering purposes for the army, and professors capa-ble of testing the merits of coal for the navy, been in-vited to Washington at the public expense for the benefit of their superior skill and experience as scientific men. In like manner, the Secretary of the Treasury may have occasion to consult experienced merchants and manufac-turers for arranging the details of a turiff, and experi-

becausary, convenient, and essential powers of every executive officer of the government, which have been recognised and exercised from the foundation of our gov-ernment. Indeed, these aids are so maginestly convenient and useful that it is surprising that any intelligent person should are the thirty are the statement.

sould question their propriety. They are, in fact, part and parcel of the government itself. But of all concerns of the nation, the great agricultural iterests are the most extensive and important. They onstitute, at least, three-fourths of all the interests of constitute, at least, three-fourths of all the interests of this country especially. Commerce and manufactures, trade, ship-building, mechanics and the arts, are all important interests, but the great landed and agricultural concerns overshadow them all in importance. They appertain to the North and the South, to the East and the West, in overwhelming proportions. They embrace the planting interests of the South, and the farming interests of the North, and the staples of the vast West. Why, then, should not these expansive concerns attract the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, with the benefit of all his powers, as a chief executive officer of the government? These interests are under his special superintendence. It is his bounden duty to exercise all his power to have them developed to the utmost extent for the benefit of our common country. By producing the largest agricultural results, he thus benefits all the landed interests directly, and lends incidental aid to trade and commerce—to the ship-builders and the mechanics—to the manufacturers and artisans, and every branch of industry. Strike down either one of these branches of thrift, and all the

and artisans, and every branch of industry. Strike own either one of these branches of thrift, and all the thers are damaged, including our canals and railroads, broughout the country.

In view of these considerations, the Secretary of the naterior has done a wise act, convoking at the seat of overnment men supposed to be experienced in develop-age our agricultural resources. In this, their first meetag our agricultural resources. In this, their first meetag, they may inaugurate a system of mutual comsel,
hat will hereafter prove of vast benefit to our extensive
ountry. The expense will be small, and if it should do
to good, it can do little harm, and it may lead to imortant results. Give the farmers and the planters and
the agriculturists a fair chance, and the advantages will
sult to the nation at large. sult to the nation at large.

THE DEMOGRACY OF TENNESSEE.

At a meeting of the democracy of Macon county, Ten-esseee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the con-ention to nominate a candidate for governor, the fol-owing resolution, amongst others, was unanimously

adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic party of this county
heartily endorse the present administration of James
Buchanan, and oppose the present banking system, and
approve of a metallic currency, so far as practicable.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the Brownsville Flag of the 29th ult. we extract From the Brownsville Fing of the 29th uit, we extract the following intelligence:
We have dates from Victoria to the 18th and from Tampico to the same date. The Rifle of Victoria announces that the expected conference between Governors Vidaurri and Garza had taken place, though the result had not yet been made public, but it understands that it has all been directed to the important end that Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, with Tamaulipas, shall unite for the reserves of combatting the reactionists everywhere in the ourpose of combatting the reactionists everywhere in the

the republic.

The Rifle has received intelligence from the interior to The Rille has received intelligence from the interior to the effect that a certain Commander Marquez, of the re-actionists, had been repulsed from the bridge of Calderon, with the loss of four pieces of artillery and a considerable number of his force. It says that Miramon, on the re-ceipt of the news, had ordered Marquez not to undertake any other movement until he himself could personally direct the operations. Miramon is said to rely on 500 men, while the bridge is defended by 7,000 men, not ounting the force under Degollado in Guadalajara or nose of Huerta or Arteaga, which are now united with nose at the bridge under Gen. Rocha. Miramon an-ounces that on the 8th of December he would be on Guadalajara, but, says the Rifle, without doubt he has en-countered a pass—more difficult than that at Atenquique, and thus he has found—it impossible to—comply with his

San Luis Potosi, it is said, is left with a garrison of only 500 men, but so pent up within the limits of the city that they cannot come out to encounter the constiayas, are in the environs. Col. Guadalupe Garcia is at Rio Verde and at Tula, with his command, awaiting tio Verde and at Tula, with his command, awaiting roops from Nuevo Leon, when the whole is to comence an important movement, the nature of which is t given, but which the Rifle says it will lay before e public in due time. Gen. Vidaurri, after terminating the conference with

Gen. Vidaurri, after terminating the conference with Gov. Garza, had returned to Monterey.

The Prisma of Tampico publishes a lengthy letter from the city of Mexico, dated December 11, which represents the adherents of Zuloaga as being in the greatest consternation. It says that the liberals have a well-concerted plan for taking the capital which can hardly fail of success; that the reactionists are fortifying every inlet to the city in anticipation of another attack; that the great mass of the recole of the city are recovered to side with ass of the people of the city are prepared to side with e liberals, and that the whole of the south of Mexico was in arms against the Zuloaguistas. Cuernavaca and the environs of the capital were swarming with the forcef the liberals, and the priests of the city were proclaiming that their sacred places were soon to be robbed by

er 9th, announces that Gen. Mejia had been defeated at anta Maria de Omialco by Gens. Huerta and Pueblita. Iejia is said to have been badly wounded in a leg. He

DELIBIUM TREMESS.—The physician of the I states that during the past year he has used ipecac in thirty-six cases of delirium tremens, and with uniform success. He gives it as an emetic at first, and afterwards in doses of from fifteen to eighteen grains an hour. says it quiets the nerves and uniformly induces sleep. In connection with this he gives strong beef tea, uses cold baths, but denies all alcoholic stimulants.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.-The ship Flying Dragon, Little, of Boston, from Chincha Islands, arrived in Hamp-ton Roads on Tuesday last, with grano for orders, was blown ashore on the Horse Shoe on Thursday night last. During the absence of the captain, who had come up to Baltimore, the crew mutinied, and handled the other officera very roughly. On Friday morning the mate hailed the steamer Georgia, and requested that assistance might be sent him from Norfolk. Deputy Marshal Cook, with a posse and a file of soldiers from Old Point, went down to the ship, and put the mutineers in irons.

COAL vs. Wood, Samuel J. Hays, superintendent of Coal vs. Woob.—Samuel J. Hays, superintendent of machinery on the Illinois Central ratiroad, makes a state-ment showing the comparative cost of coal and wood for running locomotives. The coal-burning furnaces are made of copper, and seem to stand coal quite as well as iron ones do wood. Eighteen engines ran 30,000 miles on 800 tons of coal, and ran as regularly as wood-burning

QUARANTONE ... The "army of occupation" evacuated dealers like and up to the present writing e "Sepoya" have made ne destructive attempt, with e or sword, upon the hospital buildings or their in-ates. They will doubtless wait awhile, and see what They will doubtless wait awhile, and see what is is made towards obtaining another location; is doubtful if they will wait till an island is constructed upon old Orchard Shoals. The floating hospital idea has preference in the public mind to the Grchard Shoals project, which most people regard as impractica-

The Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner learns from Mr. J. is. McComb the particulars of another outrage committed in Bates county, in that State, by Montgomery and his sand, on the 30th of December last. A large two-story band, on the 30th of December lass. A sage was all frame house, the property of Mr. Jackson, was burned, and all his goods destroyed. Mr. Jackson, and two others who were with him, were forced to flee for safety. The governor of Missouri has issued a special message to the legislature of that State in relation to these outrages, in which he states that the governor, as commander-inwhich he states that the governor, as conchief, has power to call the militia into only in cases of "rebellion, invasion, or insurrection.

If the bandits referred to are to be regarded merely a "civil marauders" only, the sheriffs of the respective counties have authority, under our present military code, to call upon the militia to aid the legally-constituted civil to can upon the minus to as the legally-constituted civil authorities in preserving order and enforcing the laws. In this state of affairs, Mr. Peyton introduced a bill into the lower house authorizing and requiring the governor, whenever he has good reason to believe it necessary to defend the State against invasion, to call out as many egiments as he may deem necessary to repel such inva-ion and protect the citizens of the State in all lawful rights, the troops to be governed by the same rules and receive the same pay as those of the United States army; and placing the sum of thirty thousand dollars in the ie governor for the execution of the act.

as gone against Gen. Lane in his case before the land flice, the heirs of Col. Jenkins obtaining title to the and. This was the land about which Lane and Jenkins

# CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1859.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a com-immication from the Treasury Department, covering the report of J. Alexander, appointed commissioner under the joint resolution of 26th February, 1857, to provide for ascertaining the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain, fixing the value of the

unitary coins of the two countries; which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, from the Secretary of the Treasury, communica-ting, in compliance with the 9th section of the act of June, reports of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, in regard to claims which arose during the war of 1812 with Great Britain. The Third Auditor says there of 1812 with Great Britain. The Third Auditor says energia due on readjustment of claims to South Carolina \$202. - 230, to Virginia \$1,076,683, to Delaware \$18,540, to New York \$48,896, to Pennsylvania \$218,507, and to the city of Baltimore \$23,662, making a total, with the

the city of failtimore \$23,002, making a total, fractions, of \$1,588,521 69.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, showing the number of persons employed in his office, with the salaries paid to each, for the year 1858; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. MASON: From Ed. Brinley, of the navy, asking to be allowed the difference between the pay of midahipman and that of lieutemant during the time he acted in the latter capacity.

By Mr. DOOLITILE: From the mayor and common consolid the city of Paris Mr. council of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, from the board of trade of the same city, and from numerous citizens residents therein, urging the construction of a pier head

tht-house thereon. By Mr. STUART: From Captain Zadock, Paughburn,

asking an appropriation for testing certain improvements in vessels and life-boats. By Mr. GREEN: From Thomas R. Hedgpeth, asking indemnity for certain depredations committed by In-

ians.
By Mr. BROWN: From Henry B. Livingston, an offier of the army of the revolution, asking for half-pay and arrears for services under the resolves of Congress of By Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee: From Joel M. Smith

asking to be allowed per centage on his disbursements as pension agent at Nashville, Tennessec.

Also, from citizens of the United States, in favor of estend bill. By Mr. RICE: From Hiram J. Graham, asking the es-

tablishment of certain mail-routes in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. and Nebraska.

By Mr. YULEE: From John Gordon, chief messenger in the Post Office Department, asking compensation for

REPORTS FROM COMMPTEES.

MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Rela tions, reported the following bill authorizing the Prident of the United States to use the public force of United States in the cases therein provided:

Whereas the President of the United States, in the discharg

fore, cted. dc. That whonever it shall be made to appear to the

Mr. MASON gave notice that he would ask the Sen

Mr. M. also, from the same committee, to which was gentine Confederation, Costa Rica, and Honduras, re-ported it without amendment, and submitted a commuwhich was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Revolutionary

Claims, also submitted an adverse report on the memo-rial of Hiram C. Flagg, asking to be allowed the half-pay to which his father was entitled for services in the war of Also, from the same committee, to which was referred

House bill to allow the legal representative of Samuel Jones five years' full pay in lieu of half-pay for life, made

a written report in favor of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the memorial of H. Rives Pollard, asking that an adequate salary may be attached to the office of the United States consul at Bangkok, in Siam, to which port he has been recently appointed, subnitted an adverse report on the same. Also, from the same committee, to which was referred communication from C. J. Fox, United States consul

at Aspinwall, asking an increase of his salary, reported ad-Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which

was referred the petition of Joshua Mercer, reported a bill restoring Joshua Mercer to the roll of invalid pen-RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

On motion by Mr. DAVIS.

On motion by Mr. DAVIS,

Remired, That the President be requested, as far as consistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the consistent with

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire and report as to the provisions necessary to be made for furnishing the north wing of the Capitol.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be natructed to inquire into the propriety of extending to the central guilding of the Capitel the system of heating now applied to the

The following bills were introduced and appropriately

By Mr. STUART: A bill for the relief of certain halfeed Indians in Kansas Territory.

By Mr. SHIELDS: A bill to establish the Lake Supe-

rior and Pacific overland mail-route.

Mr. HALE said that during his absence a commu tion had been received from the Postmaster General relative to cortain charges against the official conduct of the postmaster at San Francisco, which had been ordered to e on the table. He would now move that it be referred the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads;

which was agreed to.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Pearce, in relation to the assignment of scats in the reporters' gallery, was taken up and adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL. On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to the

onsideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. WILSON advocated the project of building a raiload to the Pacific, but was opposed to the bill under
onsideration. He preferred the extreme northern route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, where was found an abundance of grass, wood, and water, where the grades were easy and the snows not deep. to Puget's Sound, where was to l quoted largely from the reports of the explorations Gov. Stevens, who had made a thorough examination of that route, and had set forth its advantages. The southern route Mr. W. styled a "desert route" and a "di em route ar.

union line," and quoted from various reports of arr
officers and others to prove that upon this route the
was neither grass nor water fit to drink. Captain Po had spent thousands of dollars in the attempt to sink artesian wells in that country, but had signally failed and Mr. W. thought the Executive had showed a great dead of sagacity in importing camels for transportation in that region, for the camel, which can live several days

been expressed lest England should build a milroad to the Pacific through her possessions; but he throught such a line would be a benefit rather than an injury to this country. In the future these regions would be filled with millions of free people, and they might perhaps join this confedency and unite their interests with ours. At any rate he saw no reason for looking with jealousy on that project

At any rate he saw no reason for looking with jealousy on that project.

Mr. W. proceeded at considerable length to cito statistics showing the amount of passengers and freight carried on several of the northern and western railroads, and the dividends which they were able to declare, as compared with railroads in southern States. Taking the charges for the transportation of coal on the Reading railroad—the very cheapest article of transportation—it would cost the times as much to carry freight over the Pacific railroad to its western terminus at the same rate as it would to carry it in sailing vessels. At this rate the road could never pay a dividend, and yet the prices of the articles carried would be so much enhanced that the inhabitants of California would prefer to wait ninety days for their arrival by sea.

Mr. HARLAN thought that if the Pacific railroad bill should be defeated, that result would be owing to the

an. Hallian thought that if the Pacific railroad bill should be defeated, that result would be owing to the representatives of the New England States, and New York and Pennsylvania; for with their aid he could count up thirty-four senators in favor of the project. Northern sonators would not vote for an extreme southern route; nor would southern senators vote for an extreme northern route. The best mode, then, would be to unite on a central route.

theme northern route. The best mode, then, would be unite on a central route.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to some insinations of Mr. Wilson, defended his own conduct while Secretary of War from the suspiction of having favored the southern route. The appropriations had been precisely equal for the examiation of southern and northern routes; and he had been sirous of securing the construction of a road which would not inure to the benefit of a single section, but to

the common good of our whole country.

Mr. WILSON rejoined, reiterating his belief that the senator from Mississippi was as much biased in favor of his section of the country as any man in the Senate from the North could be in favor of that section; and he regarded southern men as being as sectional as northern men.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a latter from the Fostmaster General, transmitting a report of the fines and deductions from the pay of mail contractors during the preceding year; which was laid on the table and or-

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in com-ance with the act of June 13th, 1858, a report of the plications made by constituted authorities of State and cities for the reopening and re-examination of the settlements heretofore made with such States and cities; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of Professor Alexander on the subject of international coinage with Great Britain, under a joint resolution of the 26th of February, 1837; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also a letter from the Secretary of State tran Also, a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting communications addressed to the chairmen of the Com-mittees of Ways and Means and Territories, respectively, suggesting the necessity of an appropriation for services and supplies not contemplated in the usual apprepriation for contingent expenses of the executive office of Kansas Territory; which were referred to the Committees of Ways and Means and Territories re-Ways and Means and Territories, re theoly, and ordere

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, it was Resolved, That the Cterk be directed to communicate to this House number of clerks that are employed at the present session by the several committees of the House, their names, and by what authorities are employed, and whether their duties are performed by dep

CLERKS TO COMMUNEUS

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, remarked that he should insist upon the regular call of the committees for reports in order to reach the Oregon bill. He would inquire what committee had last been called. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, desired his colleague to give

mr. STEPHENS yielded.

NEW STATES.

Mr. HILL then asked consent to introduce a resolution to the effect that no new State ought to be admitted into the Union until it shall be ascertained that the population of the Territory applying for admission equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; but objection was made.

Mr. STEPHENS then gave way to Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illicois, who saked consent to in roduce a bill for the relief of settlers on certain public lands in Illinois : but objection was made. NICARAGUA AND GENERAL WILLIAM WALKED

The SPEAKER then stated that the business first i order was the consideration of the report of the Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs in the case of General William Walker; after that should be disposed of the report from nittee of Ways and Means of the naval appro riation bili; and then the call of the comm match of the committees, com-nencing with the Committee of Elections.

Mr. STEPHENS stated that he should insist upon the

gular order for the purpose of reaching the Co Territories, The House accordingly proceeded to the consideration

of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to the effect that, inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign power shall have the right to enter its territory with the view of forcibly carryduty of the government to disavow and disclaim all right on its part to enter any foreign State with which we are he United States have no right to use the for the United States have no right to use the forces under their command in the territory of any foreign State at the instance of or for the benefit of said State, unless previously authorized by Congress; and that, as these bills are in accordance with the opinions expressed by the President in his messages to Congress, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. RIPCHIE, of Pennsylvania, proposed, as a substi-ture, that the thanks of Congress.

Mr. RIPCHIE, of Pennsylvania, proposed, as a substi-tute, that the thanks of Congross be, and the same are hereby, presented to Commodore Paulding and his officers and men for the capture on the 8th of December, 1857, at Punta Arenas, of William Walker, and others, associ-ated with him, engaged in carrying on an expedition against the government of Nicaragua, set on foot within the territory, and in violation of the laws, of the United States

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, moved to amend the abstitute by affirming that the conduct of Commodors and his men was adding in capturing Gen. Walker and his men was without the authority of law, and meets the condemns tion of this House Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, by unanimous consent, of-

Mr. Wilterli, of Georgia, by ananimous consent, of-fered an amendment affirming that the capture of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding was without authority of "aw, but that it was in accordance with the letter and spirit of the instructions of the Navy Department; that the right of citizens of the United States to expatriate to emigrate with arms in their hands for the settlement of new territories and the founding of new States, is an inherent and sacred right, and one which ought to be inviolable, and of which they cannot be constitutionally deprived. itutionally deprived.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that the whole sub-iet be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed

o—yeas 83, nays 105.

The question recurring on the motion made lest ses-ion to refer the report to the Committee of the Whole state of the Union, it did not prevail-yeas 90,

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, remarking that he did not think the subject needed an expression of opinion, moved that it be laid upon the table; which motion was not agreed to yeas 78, nays 111.

The question was then taken on the amendment of

Mr. WRIGHT as between its merits and the merits of the amendment offered by Mr. BARKSDALE, and it was re-

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected; pendir

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, then moved that the motion
to reconsider be laid on the table; which motion was
agreed to—ayes 122, noes not counted.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr.
BARKSDALK in lieu of the amendment of Mr. Rereuiz, it
was rejected—yeas 56, nays 128.

na rejected—yeas 56, nays 128.

The question recurring on the substitute of Mr. Recentement. Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that the whole subset be laid on the table; which metion did not prevail. The substitute of Mr. Recente was then agreed to reas 99, navs 85 -as follows :

YEAS-Moorre Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Bhairayann, Buffinion, Burfinganie, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connectent Clark of New York, Osfax, Comins, Corrillag, Curris Bicks of Meryland, Davis of Indiana, Favis of Meryland, Davis of Indiana, Favis of Meryland, Davis of Indiana, Favis of Meryland, Devis of Indiana, Faris of Meryland, Devis of Indiana, Cond., Burfier, Edile, Eng. (Indiana, Codwin, Folia), Eng.

nays 93 - as follows: VEAS-Messes, Anterson, Atkhas, Avery, Barksdale,

indow Woodson, Wright heoffer—97: rs. Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Bennett, Blair, Bro Borilingame, Case, Chaffao, Chapman, Clark of Co. of New York, Collax, Contins, Corning, Covin of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massac Iows, Dawes, Beau, Eudd, Darfee, Ede, Farnawor Clark, Chapman, Goodwin, Granger, Grog, Gri-chings, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Grog, Gri-

NAVY-YARDS.

waiton, Washburn of Wacconsin, Washburne of Rimots, Washburn of Maine, Wilson, and Wortendyte.—93.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain and report which of the mayy-yards of the United States can be dispensed with without prejudice to the public service, and the best means of disposing thereof; which was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION MILL.

The SPEAKER then stated the business next in order to be the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the uaval service for the year ending June 30, 1860—the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Afairs, in lieu of that offered by Mr. Piners, of Missouri, that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Afairs, in lieu of that offered by Mr. Piners, of Missouri, that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, presented his reasons for opposing that motion. It was a departure from the practice of the House, commencing from the foundation of the government. When the first Congress assembled the estimates were first referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and there revised—or rather there was an attempt on the part of the committee themselves to prepare estimates for the purpose of carrying on the government. Shortly thereafter, the Committee of Ways and Means was established, which from time to time reported bills, embracing such appropriations as they believed were necessary for the several departments of the government. This proposition would made an innovation upon the established practice of the House. He had not considered the proposition as merely applicable to the naval appropriation bill, but as applicable to the naval appropriation bill, but as applicable to the avarance and the Judiciary, and there were expenditures arising under cach head, and which might be referred to the several committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, wou

Mr. PHELI's replied that if the bill should be referred to that committee it would have it in its power to recommend an increase of appropriation, as authorized by existing law, or a decrease. The Committee of the Whole had the same power.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said that any recommendation made by the committee would come before the House in the form of an amendment to the bill, and the House would be said to be the said that th

he House would have a separate vote upon it.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether they contemplated an acrease of appropriation.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that it was the purpose of the

committee to give the bill a thorough overhau see if they could root out anything that ou Mr. PHELPS stated that, when the bill should b

Mr. PHELPS stated that, when the bill should be taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Committee on Naval Affairs would have ample opportunity to submit any amendments they might have. Every member of the House enjoyed a similar privilege. The Committee of Ways and Means had acted upon their own judgment when they reported the bill. He repelled the charge that the committee sought to absorb the business of the House, or sought to monopolize it. On the contrary, the committee always endeavored to resist everything except that legitimately belonging to them under the order of the House. The best method of bringing about the result desired was to hasten the consideration of the appropriation bills. He did not mean that they should act upon them without due examination; but, if they would confine their remarks to the subject-matter under consideration, they would do some good, and other measures might be brought before the House, and bills on the calendar reached in the Committee of the Whole, and have some disposition made of them before the close of the session.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, replied that he supported the motion to refer this bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs from a sense of duty to the country, and not from any feeling in reference to the proposition pending before the House. For a long time there had been a feeling that there was something wrong in the management of appropriations of money made by Congress. The expenditures had gone on increasing, and most of them he believed ought to be reduced. Gentlemen asked him how it was that the navy cost so much, and why he, as one of that committee, did not take some steps to have them he believed ought to be reduced. Gentlemen aske him how it was that the navy cost so much, and why he as one of that committee, did not take some steps to hav the amount reduced. It was not known to the country the the Naval Committee had no more influence over these ap the Naval Committee had no more influence over these appropriations than any other committee. The motion pending met the entire approval of the Committee on Naval Affairs; but he would have preferred, if practicable, that the estimates should have had their first consideration in the Committee on Naval Affairs; and that, when they had reported what supply was necessary, the Committee of Ways and Means, as was their legitimate sphere, should merely report a bill to raise the revenue called the committee of the c

for. That was the manner in which this business was transacted in the British Parliament.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, stated that in the British

Mr. BOCOCK remarked that if that statement has any weight, it was in favor of the proposition he supported. Why draw the distinction, if the Committee Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means were n

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, stated that in our syste there was a provision of law in reference to which the Committee of Ways and Means acted. It was their dut Committee of Ways and Means acted. It was their duy only to make recommendations for the purpose of carrying out existing law. Under the English system the expenditures were not regulated by law, but by estimate made by the responsible minister; in consequence, the Committee of Supply merely performed the functions already performed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that the gentleman might approach correctness theoretically, but he was far from being correct practically. Was there any limit to the power of the Committee of Ways and Means to raise money?

TAYLOR insisted that that committee could not